## REMARKS

Claims 1-42 are pending. Of these, claims 1, 12, 23, 34 and 40 have been amended. This amendment has been made to further define and clarify Applicant's invention. No new matter was added.

The Examiner rejected claims 1-42 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,289,378) in view of Dillingham (U.S. Patent Number 6,327,608). Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection.

Claim 1 recites "A method for manipulating network objects by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the method comprising: receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from a requesting user, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of: devices, resources and container objects; verifying a first set of authorization information; translating a logical object address to a physical file system path; checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a network object; verifying a username and a password for the requesting user; returning a first error message if requesting user is unauthorized to access the first network object; determining an object type for the first network object; and sending a response to the requesting user."

In contrast, neither Meyer et al., Dillingham, nor the combination of Meyer et al. and Dillingham teach or suggest the present invention as recited by claim 1. For example, neither Meyer et al. nor Dillingham teach or suggest using an Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol as recited by claim 1. In addition, neither Meyer et al. nor Dillingham teach or suggest manipulating network objects as recited by claim 1. Therefore, claim 1 is patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham.

Moreover, since claims 2-11 depend on claim 1, claims 2-11 are also patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Claim 12 recites: "A computer program for manipulating network objects by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the computer program comprising: instructions for receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from a requesting user, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of: devices, resources and container objects; instructions for verifying a first set of authorization information; instructions for translating a logical Uniform Resource Locator to a local file system path; instructions for checking a local file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a network object; instructions for verifying a username and a password for the requesting user; instructions for returning a first error message if requesting user is unauthorized to access the first network object; instructions for determining an object type for the first network object; and instructions for sending a response to the requesting user."

In contrast, neither Meyer et al., Dillingham, nor the combination of Meyer et al. and Dillingham teach or suggest the present invention as recited by claim 12. For example, as stated above, neither Meyer et al. nor Dillingham teach or suggest using an Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol as recited by claim 12. Furthermore, neither Meyer et al. nor Dillingham teach or suggest manipulating network objects as recited by claim 12. Accordingly, claim 12 is also patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham.

Additionally, since claims 13-22 depend on claim 12, claims 13-22 are also patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham for at least the same reasons as claim 12.

Claim 23 recites: "A system for manipulating network objects by using Internet authoring, collaboration and protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the system comprising: a web server; a work station connected to the web server by an Internet connection; at least one network server connected to the web server; at least one storage system connected to the web server; means for receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from the work station, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of: devices, resources and container objects; means for verifying

a first set of authorization information; means for translating a logical Uniform Resource Locator to the storage system; means for checking for validity and authorization for a requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a network object; means for verifying a username and a password for the requesting user; means for determining an object type for the first network object; and means for sending a response to the requesting user."

In contrast, neither Meyer et al., Dillingham, nor the combination of Meyer et al. and Dillingham teaches or suggests the present invention as recited by claim 23. For example, again, as stated above, neither Meyer et al. nor Dillingham teach or suggest using an Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol as recited by claim 23. Additionally, neither Meyer et al. nor Dillingham teach or suggest manipulating network objects as recited by claim 23. Consequently, claim 23 is also patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham.

Moreover, since claims 24-33 depend on claim 23, claims 24-33 are also patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham for at least the same reasons as claim 23.

Claim 34 recites: "A method for manipulating network objects by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the method comprising: receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from a requesting user, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of: devices, resources and container objects; verifying a first set of authorization information; translating a logical object address to a physical file system path; checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a network object; verifying a username and a password for the requesting user; returning a first error message if requesting user is unauthorized to access the first network object; determining an object type for the first network object; sending a response to the requesting user; navigating a context menu for a plurality of screens that allow modification of the set of attributes of the first network object; and modifying a set of attributes of the first network object by modifying a set of fields on a screen of a subset of the set of attributes."

In contrast, neither Meyer et al., Dillingham, nor the combination of Meyer et al. and Dillingham teach or suggest the present invention as recited by claim 34. For example, again, as stated above, neither Meyer et al. nor Dillingham teach or suggest using an Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol as recited by claim 34. In addition, neither Meyer et al. nor Dillingham teach or suggest manipulating network objects as recited by claim 34. Thus, claim 34 is also patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham.

Further, since claims 35-39 depend on claim 34, claims 35-39 are also patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham for at least the same reasons as claim 34.

Claim 40 recites: "A computer network for a plurality of users to access a workplace by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the system comprising: a plurality of network computer servers within the computer network; a plurality of network computer workstations within the computer network and connected to at least one of the plurality of network computer servers; a file system, network directory, and printing subsystem on the computer network and accessible by the plurality of users by the protocol; a security system that provides an authentication process in order to allow access to the plurality of users to the file system, network directory, and printing subsystem; and a graphical user interface using the protocol for viewing the file system, network directory and printing subsystem as the workplace, and providing the plurality of users the ability to manipulate the file system, network directory and printing subsystem and the ability to run a plurality of network applications within the file system and network directory portions of the subsystem."

In contrast, neither Meyer et al., Dillingham, nor the combination of Meyer et al. and Dillingham teach or suggest the present invention as recited by claim 40. For example, again, as stated above, neither Meyer et al. nor Dillingham teach or suggest using an Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol as recited by claim 40. Therefore, claim 40 is also patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham.

Moreover, since claims 41-42 depend on claim 40, claims 41-42 are also patentable over Meyer et al. in view of Dillingham for at least the same reasons as claim 40.

The Examiner rejected claims 7-9, 17-19, and 37-39 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,289,378) in view of Dillingham (U.S. Patent Number 6,327,608) and further in view of Shrader et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,327,608). Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection.

As stated above, neither Meyer et al., Dillingham, nor the combination of Meyer et al. and Dillingham teach or suggest the present invention as recited by independent claims 1, 12, and 34. In addition, Shrader et al. does not teach or suggest the shortcomings of Meyer et al. and Dillingham. For example, again, Shrader et al. does not teach or suggest using an Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol as recited by claims 1, 12 and 34. In addition, Shrader et al. does not teach or suggest manipulating network objects as recited by claims 1, 12 and 34. Thus, claims 1, 12 and 34 are also patentable over Meyer et al. and Dillingham in view of Shrader et al.

Moreover, since claims 7-9, 17-19 and 37-39 depend on claims 1, 12 and 34 respectively, claims 7-9, 17-19 and 37-39 are also patentable over Meyer et al. and Dillingham in view of Shrader et al. for at least the same reasons.

The Examiner rejected claims 5-6, 15-16, 26-27 and 35-36 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Meyer et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,289,378) in view of Dillingham (U.S. Patent Number 6,327,608) and Shrader et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,327,608) and further in view of Smith II et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,884,298). Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner's rejection.

Similar to the arguments stated above, neither Meyer et al., Dillingham, Schrader et al., nor the combination of Meyer et al., Dillingham and Schrader et al. teach or suggest the present invention as recited by independent claims 1, 12, 23, and 34. In addition, Smith II et al. does not teach or suggest the shortcomings of Meyer et al., Dillingham and Shrader et al. For example, again, Smith II et al. does not teach or suggest using an Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol as recited by claims 1, 12, 23 and 34. Moreover, Smith II et al. does not teach or suggest manipulating network objects as recited by claims 1, 12, 23 and 34. Consequently, claims 1, 12, 23 and 34 are also patentable over Meyer et al., Dillingham and Shrader et al. in view of Smith II et al.

Further, since claims 5-6, 15-16, 26-27 and 35-36 depend on claims 1, 12, 23 and 34 respectively, claims 5-6, 15-16, 26-27 and 35-36 are also patentable over Meyer et al., Dillingham and Shrader et al. in view of Smith II et al. for at least the same reasons.

Should the Examiner deem that any further amendment is desirable to place this application in condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the below listed telephone number.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims by the current amendment. The attached pages are captioned "Version with markings to show changes made."

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This paper and fee are being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service Express Mail Post Office to Addressee service under 37 CFR §1.10 on the date indicated above and is addressed to the Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231

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**VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. 1.121(c)(ii)**

1. (Amended) A method for manipulating network objects by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations [tools], the method comprising:

receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from a requesting user, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of: devices, resources and container objects;

verifying a first set of authorization information;

translating a logical object address to a physical file system path;

checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a [first] network object;

verifying a username and a password for the requesting user;

returning a first error message if requesting user is unauthorized to access the first network object;

determining an object type for the first network object; and

sending a response to the requesting user.

12. (Amended) A computer program for manipulating network objects by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations [tools], the computer program comprising:

instructions for receiving a request using a protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from a requesting user, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of: devices, resources and container objects;

instructions for verifying a first set of authorization information;

instructions for translating a logical Uniform Resource Locator to a local file system path;

instructions for checking a local file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a [first] network object;

instructions for verifying a username and a password for the requesting user;

instructions for returning a first error message if requesting user is unauthorized to access the first network object;

instructions for determining an object type for the first network object; and

instructions for sending a response to the requesting user.

23. (Amended) A system for manipulating network objects by using Internet authoring, collaboration and protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations [tools], the system comprising:

a web server;

a work station connected to the web server by an Internet connection;

at least one network server connected to the web server;

at least one storage system connected to the web server;

means for receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from the work station, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of: devices, resources and container objects;

means for verifying a first set of authorization information;

means for translating a logical Uniform Resource Locator to the storage system;

means for checking for validity and authorization for a requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a [first] network object;

means for verifying a username and a password for the requesting user;

means for determining an object type for the first network object; and

means for sending a response to the requesting user.

34. (Amended) A method for manipulating network objects by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the method comprising:

receiving a request using the protocol for a manipulation of a first network object from a requesting

user, wherein the first network object includes at least one from the group consisting of: devices, resources and container objects;

verifying a first set of authorization information;

translating a logical object address to a physical file system path;

checking a file system for validity and authorization for the requesting user including determining whether the first network object is a [first] network object;

verifying a username and a password for the requesting user;

returning a first error message if requesting user is unauthorized to access the first network object;

determining an object type for the first network object;

sending a response to the requesting user;

navigating a context menu for a plurality of screens that allow modification of the set of attributes of the first network object; and

modifying a set of attributes of the first network object by modifying a set of fields on a screen of a subset of the set of attributes.

40 (Amended) A computer network for a plurality of users to access a workplace by using Internet authoring, collaboration and versioning protocol, wherein the protocol allows a user to perform remote web content authoring operations, the system comprising:

a plurality of network computer servers within the computer network;

a plurality of network computer workstations within the computer network and connected to at least one of the plurality of network computer servers;

a file system, network directory, and printing subsystem on the computer network and accessible by the plurality of users by the protocol;

a security system that provides an authentication process in order to allow access to the plurality of users to the file system, network directory, and printing subsystem; and

a graphical user interface using the protocol for viewing the file system, network directory and printing subsystem as the workplace, and providing the plurality of users the ability to manipulate the file system, network directory and printing subsystem and the ability to run a plurality of network applications

within the file system and network directory portions of the subsystem.